

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CLXX.

ADDITIONS TO THE GENUS NEOCABRERIA.

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The genus Neocabreria was originally described to include three species of which one was inadequately known (King & Robinson, 1972). The genus is restricted to southern Brazil and adjacent Argentina with comparatively few collections in herbaria. The accumulation of more material and observation of various types has shown that the genus contains two additional species. The species can be distinguished by the following key.

1. Achenes with only glands on the upper part.
2. Leaves essentially glabrous below; receptacle with hairs; leaf blades elliptical to oblanceolate
N. catharinensis
2. Leaves puberulous to subtomentellous below; receptacle without hairs; leaf blades lanceolate
N. serrulata
1. Achenes with numerous hairs on upper part.
3. Heads with 6 flowers; receptacle with few or no hairs; involucre bracts glabrous on inner surface
N. mexiae = *pennsylvanica* (Bl. & H.)
3. Heads with 15-25 flowers; receptacle hirsute; tips of involucre bracts densely pubescent on inner surface.
4. Leaves crenate-serrate with blunt teeth broader than long; involucre bracts with tips all shortly acute
N. concinna
4. Leaves very closely serrate with sharp teeth mostly as long as wide; outer involucre bracts with broader more sharply pointed tips than the inner bracts
N. malachophylla

The five species of the genus are as follows.

Neocabreria catharinensis (Cabrera) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium catharinense Cabrera in Cabrera & Vittet, Sellowia 15: 197. 1963.

The species was originally compared with a species of Symphypappus and the species was initially transferred by us to that genus (King & Robinson, 1974). Some of the immature flowers preserved on microscope slides have now been examined carefully and they have all the characters of Neocabreria including the bilobed anther appendages and the internal hairs on the corolla throat.

Neocabreria concinna R.M.King & H.Robinson, Phytologia 23 (1): 152. 1972. Syn. Eupatorium concinnum DC. not E. concinnum Hook. & Arn. *S. King*

Neocabreria malachophylla (Klatt) R.M.King & H.Robins., Phytologia 23 (1): 152. 1972. Eupatorium malachophyllum Klatt, Jahrb., Hamburg. Wiss. Anstalt., 9: 125. 1892. Syn. Eupatorium niederleinii Hieron., Bot. Jahrb. 22: 763. 1897. *S. Scaillet to N. Argand*

Neocabreria mexiae R.M.King & H.Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae frutescentes 2.5 m altae erectae longe ramosae. Caules fulvescentes subteretes costati dense puberuli. Folia opposita, petiolis indistinctis anguste alatis ca. 5-10 mm longis; laminae lanceolatae vel anguste ellipticae plerumque 7-9 cm longae et 1.3-2.3 cm latae base cuneatae in petiolis decurrentes margine minute dense serrulatae apice anguste acutae raro vix acuminatae supra sparse glandulo-punctatae in nervis et nervulis impressae subtus pallidiores multo glandulo-punctatae in nervis sparse puberulae caetera glabrae, nervis secundariis utrinque ca. 5 sensim valde ascendentibus. Inflorescentiae dense corymbosae, ramis valde costatis sparse glanduliferis et puberulis, ramis ultimis 1-7 mm longis. Capitula 8-9 mm alta ca. 3 mm lata; squamae involucri albo-virides ca. 15 subimbricatae valde inaequales late ovatae vel oblongae 1.5-7.0 mm longae et 1.0-1.5 mm latae margine minute puberulo-fimbriatae apice rotundatae extus trisulcatae plerumque glabrae superne subapicale sparse glanduliferae; receptacula plerumque glabra. Flores ca. 6 in capitulo; corollae albae 4.5-4.8 mm longae subtubulares vix infundibulares, tubis ca. 1.5 mm longis glabris, faucis base indistinctis intus dense puberulis extus pauce glanduliferis, lobis oblongo-triangularis ca. 0.7 mm longis et 0.6 mm latis extus sparse glanduliferis; filamenta in parte superiore ca. 0.3 mm longa; thecae

ca. 1.7 mm longae; appendices antherarum bilobatae late oblongae ca. 0.15 mm longae et 0.25 mm latae. Achaenia 3.5-4.0 mm longa base distincte breviter stipitata base et apice densius et longius setifera apice sparse glandulifera, setis superioribus patentioribus setis omnibus in formis et staturis irregularibus; setae pappi ca. 40 plerumque ca. 4 mm longae. Grana pollinis ca. 22 μ in diametro.

TYPE: BRAZIL: Minas Geraes: Districto Carangola, top of Serra da Grana; open campo above forest; stream-side. Alt. 1700 m. Shrub, 2½ m high, long branches, erect. Flower white, just coming into bloom. Common. Feb. 1, 1930. Ynes Mexia 4296 (Holotype, US).

Neocabreria mexiae has prominent hairs on the sides of the achene but the form and pubescence of the involucre bracts and the glandular condition of the corollas places the species more in the relationship of N. serrulata. The new species seems distinct by the reduced number of flowers in the heads, there being about ten in N. catharinensis and N. serrulata, and 15-25 in N. concinna and N. malachophylla. The new species is apparently the northernmost member of the genus, all others being restricted to the Parana-Santa Catarina-Rio Grande do Sul-Misiones area.

Neocabreria serrulata (DC.) R.M.King & H.Robinson, Phytologia 23 (1): 152. 1972. Eupatorium serrulatum DC., Prodr. 5: 147. 1836. Syn. Eupatorium acuminatum Hook. & Arn., Comp. Bot. Mag. 1: 241. 1835 (1836). *S. Brazil*

Literature Cited

Cabrera, A. L. and N. Vittet 1963. Compositae Catharinensis. II. Eupatorieae. Sellowia 15: 149-258.

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_____ and _____. 1974. Studies in the Eupatorieae (Asteraceae). CXXX. Notes on Campuloclinium, Koanophyllon, Mikania and Symphypappus. Phytologia 29 (2): 123-129.



Neocabreria mexiae R.M.King & H.Robinson,
 Holotype, United States National Herbarium. Photos by
 Victor E. Krantz, Staff Photographer, National Museum
 of Natural History.



Enlargement of heads of Neocabreria mexiae.